CLAIMS

- 1 1. A flash method for a digital camera, said method
- 2 comprising:
- 3 a) activating a flash with a flash energy;
- b) grabbing an image to create image intensity data;
- c) analyzing corresponding image intensity data of an image
- 6 derived from said flash to determine a flash degree of exposure;
- d) calculating a subsequent flash energy level to achieve
- 8 a corrected degree of exposite;
- e) repeating steps (a) through (d) until an acceptable
- 10 final flash energy level for achieving a correct exposure is
- 11 determined; and
- 12 f) activating a flash at the determined acceptable final
- 13 flash energy.

1 2. A method as in claim further comprising a step prior to

- 2 step (a) consisting of determining by analysis of ambient light
- 3 or user election whether a flash is needed.
- α 1 3. A method as recited in claim α wherein said calculating
 - 2 includes multiplying the energy level of said flash by a pre-set
 - 3 constant factor if said flash degree of exposure is severely
 - 4 under exposed or severely over exposed.
- \bigcap 1 4. A method as recited in claim χ wherein said calculating
 - 2 further includes

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- a) setting said subsequent flash energy level at the
- 4 maximum flash energy level for a final flash energy level if two
- 5 or more consecutive flash degrees of exposure are severely under
- 6 exposed; and
- b) setting said subsequent flash energy level at a minimum
- 8 flash energy level for a final flash energy level if two or more
- 9 consecutive flash degrees of exposure are severely over exposed.
- 2 flash with a flash energy includes
- a) detecting an initial voltage of a flash capacitor;
- b) calculating a cutoff voltage of said flash capacitor at
- 5 which voltage a quantity of energy equal to said flash energy is
- 6 transferred to power said flash; and
- c) transferring a quantity of energy equal to send flash
- 8 energy to said flash.
- 1 6. A method as recited in claim 1 wherein said analyzing
- 2 includes
- a) sampling a first quantity of data from a first area of
- 4 said image; and
- 5 b) sampling a second quantity of data from a second area of
- 6 said image.
- 1 7. A method as recited in claim 1 wherein said analyzing
- 2 further includes

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- a) creating a histogram of quantity of said image intensity
- 4 data versus intensity;
- 5 b) preparing a bar graph with a multiplicity of regions
- from said histogram; and
- 7 c) evaluating the quantity of data in each said region of
- 8 said bar graph.
- 1 8. A method as recited in claim 7 wherein said calculating
- 2 includes scaling said image intensity data to determine a
- 3 scaling factor to multiply times said flash energy to calculate
- 4 a final acceptable flash energy if said degree of exposure is
- 5 under exposed or over exposed.
- 1 %. A method as recited in claim 8 wherein said scaling said
- 2 image intensity data includes.
- a) evaluating said histogram to determine a first intensity
- 4 level above which a predetermined percentage of said intensity
- 5 data lie; and
- 6 b) dividing a predetermined intensity level selected as a
- 7 level at which said grabbing to create image intensity data
- 8 becomes non-linear, by said first intensity level to create said
- 9 scaling factor.
- 1 10. A method as recited in claim 1, wherein said calculating
- 2 includes calculating a weighted average of a first energy level
- of a flash which resulted in under exposure, and a second energy

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- 4 level which resulted in over exposure to obtain an estimated
- 5 final flash energy level.
- 1 11. A method as recited in claim 2, wherein said determining by
- 2 analysis includes
- a) sampling a quantity of ambient light with said camera
- 4 having a first set of camera parameters;
- 5 b) grabbing an image to create image intensity data;
- c) analyzing corresponding image intensity data of an image
- 7 derived from said ambient light to determine an ambient degree
- 8 of exposure;
- d) calculating subsequent camera parameters to sample a
- 10 quantity of ambient light to achieve a corrected degree of
- 11 exposure; and
- e) repeating steps (a) through (d) until a said set of
- 13 camera parameters are determined resulting in an acceptable
- 14 quantity of ambient light for achieving a correct exposure, or
- 15 until it is determined that a flash is needed.
- 1 12. A method as recited in claim 11 further comprising:
- 2 sampling a quantity of ambient light equal to said
- 3 acceptable quantity of ambient light.
- 1 13. A method as recited in claim 3 wherein said calculating
- 2 further includes

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- a) setting said subsequent flash energy level at the maximum flash energy level for a final flash energy level if two or more consecutive flash degrees of exposure are severely under exposed; and
- b) setting said subsequent flash energy level at a minimum flash energy level for a final flash energy level if two or more consecutive flash degrees of exposure are severely over exposed.
- 1 14. A flash method for a digital camera, said method 2 comprising:
- a) activating a flash with a first flash energy;
- b) grabbing a first image to create first image intensity data;
- c). analyzing corresponding first image intensity data of said first image derived from said first flash to determine a first degree of exposure;
- 9 d) scaling said first flash energy if said first degree of 10 exposure is under or over exposed to determine a final flash 11 energy level; and
- e) activating said flash at said final flash energy level.

 \bigcap 1 15. A flash method as recited in claim \bigwedge further comprising:

- a) multiplying said first energy level by a pre-determined
- 3 factor if said first degree of exposure is severely under
- exposed or severely over exposed to determine a second flash
- 5 energy level;

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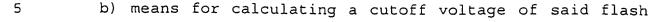
- 6 b) activating said flash with said second flash energy
- 7 level;
- 8 c) grabbing a second image to create second image intensity
- 9 data;
- 10 d) analyzing corresponding second image intensity data of
- 11 said second image derived from said second flash to determine a
- 12 second degree of exposure;
- e) scaling said second flash energy level if said second
- 14 degree of exposure is under exposed or over exposed to determine
- 15 a final flash energy; and
- f) activating said flash with said final flash energy.
- 0 1 16. A flash method as recited in claim 15, further comprising:
 - a) setting a final flash energy equal to a maximum flash
 - 3 energy if said second degree of exposure is severely under
 - 4 exposed;
 - b) setting a final flash energy equal to a minimum flash
 - 6 energy if said second degree of exposure is severely over
 - 7 exposed; and
 - 8 c) activating said flash with said final flash energy.
 - 1 17. A flash apparatus for a digital camera, said apparatus
 - 2 comprising:
 - a) means for activating a flash with a flash energy;
 - b) means for grabbing an image to create image intensity
 - 5 data;

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- 6 c) means for analyzing corresponding image intensity data
- 7 of an image derived from said flash to determine a flash degree
- 8 of exposure;
- d) means for calculating a subsequent flash energy level to
- 10 achieve a corrected degree of exposure;
- e) means for repeating steps (a) through (d) until an
- 12 acceptable final flash energy level for achieving a correct
- 13 exposure is determined; and
- 14 f) means for activating a flash at the determined
- 15 acceptable final flash energy.
- lpha 1 18. An apparatus as in claim arphi further comprising means for
 - 2 determining by analysis of ambient light or user election
 - 3 whether a flash is needed.
- 1 19. An apparatus as recited in claim 🛂 wherein said means for
 - 2 calculating includes means for scaling said image intensity data

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- 3 to determine a scaling factor to multiply times said flash
- 4 energy to calculate a final acceptable flash energy if said
- 5 degree of exposure is under exposed or over exposed.
- α 1 20. An apparatus as recited in claim α wherein said means for
 - 2 activating a flash with a flash energy includes
 - 3 a) means for detecting an initial voltage of a flash
 - 4 capacitor;



- 6 capacitor at which voltage a quantity of energy equal to said
- 7 flash energy is transferred to power said flash; and
- 8 c) means for transferring a quantity of energy equal to
- 9 send flash energy to said flash.
- Ω 1 21. An apparatus as recited in claim \mathcal{V} wherein said means for
 - 2 analyzing includes
 - a) means for sampling a first quantity of data from a first
 - 4 area of said image; and
 - 5 b) means for sampling a second quantity of data from a
 - 6 second area of said image.
 - λ_{1} 22. An apparatus as recited in claim λ wherein said means for
 - 2 analyzing further includes
 - a) means for creating a histogram of quantity of said image
 - 4 intensity data versus intensity;
 - b) means for preparing a bar graph with a multiplicity of
 - 6 regions from said histogram; and
 - 7 c) means for evaluating the quantity of data in each said
 - 8 region of said bar graph.
 - 1 23. An apparatus as recited in claim 19 wherein said means for
 - 2 scaling said image intensity data includes

- λ a) means for evaluating said histogram to determine a first
- 4 intensity level above which a predetermined percentage of said
- 5 intensity data lie; and
- 6 b) means for dividing a predetermined intensity level
- 7 selected as a level at which said grabbing to create image
- 8 intensity data becomes non-linear, by said first intensity level
- 9 to create said scaling factor.
- 1 24. An apparatus method as recited in claim 17, wherein said
- 2 means for calculating includes means for calculating a weighted
- 3 average of a first energy\level of a flash which resulted in
- 4 under exposure, and a second energy level to obtain an estimated
- 5 final flash energy level.
- 1 25. A flash apparatus for a digidal camera, said apparatus
- 2 comprising:
- a) means for activating a flash with a first flash energy;
- b) means for grabbing a first image to create first image
- 5 intensity data;
- 6 c) means for analyzing corresponding first image intensity
- 7 data of said first image derived from said \first flash to
- 8 determine a first degree of exposure;
- 9 d) means for scaling said first flash energy it said first
- 10 degree of exposure is under or over exposed to determine a final
- 11 flash energy; and

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12	e)	means	for	act vating	said	flash	at	said	final	flasi
13	energy level.									

- 1 26. A flash apparatus as recited in claim 25 further 2 comprising:
- a) means for multiplying said first energy level by a pre-
- determined factor if said first degree of exposure is severely
- 5 under exposed or severely over exposed to determine a second
- 6 flash energy level;
- b) means for activating said flash with said second flash
- 8 energy level;
- 9 c) means for grabbing a second image to create second image
- 10 intensity data;
- d) means for analyzing corresponding second image intensity
- 12 data of said second image derived from said second flash to
- 13 determine a second degree of exposure;
- e) means for scaling said second flash energy level if said
- 15 second degree of exposure is under exposed or over exposed to
- 16 determine a final flash energy; and
- f) means for activating said flash with said final flash
- 18 energy.
 - 1 27. A flash apparatus as recited in claim 26, further
 - 2 comprising:

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- 3 a) means for setting a final flash energy equal to a
- 4 maximum flash energy if said second degree of exposure is
- 5 severely under exposed;
- 6 b) means for setting a final flash energy equal to a
- 7 minimum flash energy if said second degree of exposure is
- 8 severely over exposed; and
- 9 'c) means for activating said flash with said final flash
- 10 energy.

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